

NITRIC OXIDE DONORS FOR INDUCING NEUROGENESIS**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5 This application is a Continuation-In-Part of 10/018201 filed December 14, 2001, which is a National Phase filing of PCT/US/00/16353 filed June 14, 2000, which claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/138,971, filed June 14, 1999, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

10 The present application relates to a method and compound for promoting neurogenesis and promoting recovery after neural injury and neurodegeneration. More specifically, the present invention relates to a method and composition for promoting neurogenesis and plasticity in the nervous system.

2. DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

15 Stroke occurs when a section of the brain becomes infarcted, resulting in death of brain tissue from interruption of cerebral blood supply. Cerebral infarcts associated with acute stroke cause sudden and dramatic neurological impairment. Stroke is the third most common cause of death in the adult population of the United States, and is a major cause of disability.

20 Pharmacological interventions have attempted to maximize the blood flow to stroke affected brain areas which might be able to survive, but clinical effectiveness has proven elusive. As stated in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine (9th Ed., 1980, p. 1926), "despite experimental evidence that. . .[cerebral vasodilators] increase the cerebral blood flow, as measured by the nitrous oxide method, they have not proved beneficial in careful studies in human stroke cases at the stage of transient ischemic attacks, thrombosis-in-evolution, or in the established stroke. This is true of nicotinic acid, Priscoline, alcohol, papaverine, and inhalation of 5% carbon

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dioxide. .In opposition to the use of these methods is the suggestion that vasodilators are harmful rather than beneficial, since by lowering the systemic blood pressure they reduce the intracranial anastomotic flow, or by dilating blood vessels in the normal parts of the brain they steal blood from the infarct.”

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It would therefore be useful to develop a compound and method for lessening the effects of stroke by enabling neurogenesis to occur.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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According to the present invention, there is provided a method of promoting neurogenesis by administering a therapeutic amount of a nitric oxide donor to a patient in need of neurogenesis promotion. Neurogenesis is also promoted in non injured brain. Also provided is a compound for inducing neurogenesis including an effective amount of a nitric oxide donor sufficient to promote neurogenesis. A nitric oxide compound for promoting neurogenesis is also provided. Further, a method of augmenting the production of neurons by administering an effective amount of a nitric oxide donor compound to a site in need of augmentation is provided. There is provided a method of increasing both neurological and cognitive function by administering an effective amount of a nitric oxide donor compound to a patient.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Other advantages of the present invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a photograph showing the BrdU-positive nuclei in the selected areas;

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Figures 2A and 2B are graphs showing the amount of BrdU-positive cells in the subventricular zone (SVZ);

Figure 3 is a graph showing the amount of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate gyrus;

Figures 4A and 4B are graphs showing the percent of distribution of BrdU
5 cells in the dentate gyrus;

Figure 5 is a photograph showing the size of BrdU immunoreactive cells in relation to granule cells in granule layers;

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs showing the amount of BrdU-positive cells in
10 the SVZ;

Figures 7A and 7B are graphs showing the amount of BrdU-positive cells in the olfactory bulb (OB);

Figures 8A and 8B are graphs showing the amount of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate gyrus;

Figure 9 is a graph showing a lesion volume study;

Figure 10 is a graph showing in Time versus MCAo, the results of an adhesive removal test;

Figure 11 is a graph showing the results of a Rotarod test;

Figure 12 is a graph showing the result of the NSS test;

Figure 13 is a graph showing the percent weight;

Figure 14 is a graph showing the results of a Rotarod test;

Figure 15 is a graph showing further results of a Rotarod test

Figure 16 is a graph showing the results of the footfault test;

Figure 17 is a graph showing the results of further adhesive removal tests;

5 Figures 18A and 18B are bar graphs showing cell proliferation in Dentate Gyrus (Figure 18A) and SVZ (Figure 18B) in ischemic mice treated with saline and varying doses of sildenafil;

10 Figures 19A-F are photographs and graphs showing TuJ1 immunoreactive cells in the SVZ (Figures 19A-C) and dentate gyrus (Figures 19D-F) 28 days after ischemia;

15 Figures 20A and 20B are line graphs showing the effects of sildenafil treatment on the foot fault test;

20 Figures 21A and 21B are line graphs showing the effects of sildenafil treatment on the adhesive removal test;

25 Figures 22A and 22B are line graphs showing the effects of sildenafil treatment on animal body weight loss;

30 Figures 23A-C are line graphs showing the effects of sildenafil treatment on the foot fault test (Figure 23A), adhesive removal test (Figure 23B), and body weight loss (Figure 23C) when treatment was initiated 24 hours after ischemia;

35 Figures 24A and 24B are bar graphs showing levels of cGMP in the cerebellum (Figure 24A) and cortex (Figure 24B) after treatment with sildeafil in non ischemic rats; and

40 Figures 25A and 25B are photographs showing RT-PCR of PDE5A1 (Figure 25A) and PDE5A2 (Figure 25B) mRNA in the cortex of non ischemic rats and the ipsilateral cortex of rats 2 hours to 7 days after ischemia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Generally, the present invention provides a method and compound for promoting neurogenesis. More specifically, the present invention provides a method and compound for promoting neurogenesis utilizing an effective amount of a nitric oxide donor which promotes the neurogenesis. The neurogenesis can be required in various locations, including but not limited to, the brain, CNS, ear or any other location containing damaged neurons therein.

By "nitric oxide donor" it is meant a compound which is able to donate nitric oxide or promote an increase in nitric oxide. There are families of compounds which donate nitric oxide. Included among these compounds are: DETANONOate (DETANONO, NONOate or 1-substituted diazen-1-ium-1,2-diols are compounds containing the [N(O)NO]- functional group: DEA/NO; SPER/NO; DETA/NO; OXI/NO; SULFI/NO; PAPA/NO; MAHMA/NO and DPTA/NO), PAPANONOate, SNAP (S-nitroso-N-acetylpenicillamine), sodium nitroprusside, sodium nitroglycerine, sildenafil (VIAGRA™), and LIPITOR™. There are compounds which promote the increase in nitric oxide, such as phosphodiesterase inhibitors and L-arginine.

By "promoting neurogenesis" as used herein, it is meant that neural growth is promoted or enhanced. This can include, but is not limited to, new neuronal growth or enhanced growth of existing neurons, as well as growth and proliferation of parenchymal cells and cells that promote tissue plasticity. Neurogenesis also encompasses, but is not limited to, neurite and dendritic extension and synaptogenesis.

By "augmentation" as used herein, it is meant that growth is either enhanced or suppressed as required in the specific situation. Therefore, if additional neuron growth is required, the addition of a nitric oxide donor increases this growth. Nitric oxide donors, or sources of nitric oxide, prime cerebral tissue to compensate for damage brought on by injury, neurodegeneration, or aging by enhancing receptor activation and promoting cellular morphological change and cellular proliferation.

By "neurological" or "cognitive" function as used herein, it is meant that the neural growth in the brain enhances the patient's ability to think, function, etc. Humans treated with nitric oxide have increased production of brain cells that facilitate improved cognitive, memory, and motor function. Further, patients suffering from neurological disease or injury, when treated with nitric oxide, have improved cognitive, memory, and motor function.

The purpose of the present invention is to promote an improved outcome from ischemic cerebral injury, or other neuronal injury, by inducing neurogenesis and cellular changes that promote functional improvement. Patients suffer neurological and functional deficits after stroke, CNS injury, and neurodegenerative disease. These findings provide a means to enhance brain compensatory mechanism to improve function after CNS damage or degeneration. The induction of neurons and cellular changes induced by nitric oxide administration promotes functional improvement after stroke, injury, aging, and degenerative disease. This approach can also provide benefit to patients suffering from other neurological disease such as, but not limited to, ALS, MS, and Huntingtons

Nitric oxide administered at propitious times after CNS injury promotes neurogenesis in brain and is able to facilitate neurogenesis. The primary mechanism for such production is that NO activates glutamate receptors. These glutamate receptors promote long term potentiation and subsequently induce regeneration of neurons. As an initial experiment, DETA/NO was employed, a compound with a long half-life (~50 hours) which produces NO. Increased numbers of new neurons were identified when this compound was administered at and beyond 24 hours after onset of stroke.

The experimental data included herein show that a pharmacological intervention designed to induce production of NO can promote neurogenesis. Two compounds have been employed, DETANONOate and SNAP, these compounds have successfully induced neurogenesis and improved functional outcome after stroke. The compound used likely crosses the blood brain barrier. Neurogenesis is a major last goal in neuroscience research. Developing a way to promote

production of neurons opens up the opportunity to treat a wide variety of neurological disease, CNS injury and neurodegeneration. It is possible to augment the production of neurons in non-damaged brain, so as to increase function.

5 Additionally, the experimental data shows that administration of an NO donor to rats subjected to stroke significantly increases brain levels of cGMP, enhances neurogenesis and improves functional recovery (Zhang et al., 2001). Significant functional recovery can be due to increases in levels of cGMP resulting from administration of an NO donor. Phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) enzyme is highly
10 specific for hydrolysis of cGMP and is involved in regulation of cGMP signaling. Sildenafil is an inhibitor of PDE 5 and causes intracellular accumulation of cGMP. It is further disclosed that treatment of stroke in the adult rats with VIAGRA™ (content sildenafil) significantly increases numbers of progenitor cells and numbers of Tuj1 (a neuronal marker) immunoreactive cells in the ischemic brain, and enhances
15 functional recovery after stroke.

 The market for a class of drugs that promotes the production of neurons is vast. Nitric oxide donors, of which DETANONO is but one example, promote neurogenesis. Increasing neurogenesis translates into a method to increase and
20 improve neurological, behavioral, and cognitive function, injured because of age, injury, or disease.

 The above discussion provides a factual basis for the use of nitric oxide to promote neurogenesis. The methods used with and the utility of the present
25 invention can be shown by the following non-limiting examples and accompanying figures.

METHODS:

30 General methods in molecular biology: Standard molecular biology techniques known in the art and not specifically described were generally followed as in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York (1989), and in Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in*

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Molecular Biology, John Wiley and Sons, Baltimore, Maryland (1989) and in Perbal, *A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning*, John Wiley & Sons, New York (1988), and in Watson et al., *Recombinant DNA*, Scientific American Books, New York and in Birren et al (eds) *Genome Analysis: A Laboratory Manual Series, Vols. 1-4* Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York (1998) and methodology as set forth in United States patents 4,666,828; 4,683,202; 4,801,531; 5,192,659 and 5,272,057 and incorporated herein by reference. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was carried out generally as in *PCR Protocols: A Guide To Methods And Applications*, Academic Press, San Diego, CA (1990). In-situ (In-cell) PCR in combination with Flow Cytometry can be used for detection of cells containing specific DNA and mRNA sequences (Testoni et al, 1996, Blood 87:3822.)

General methods in immunology: Standard methods in immunology known in the art and not specifically described are generally followed as in Stites et al.(eds), *Basic and Clinical Immunology* (8th Edition), Appleton & Lange, Norwalk, CT (1994) and Mishell and Shiigi (eds), *Selected Methods in Cellular Immunology*, W.H. Freeman and Co., New York (1980).

Delivery of therapeutics:

The compound of the present invention is administered and dosed in accordance with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient, the site and method of administration, scheduling of administration, patient age, sex, body weight and other factors known to medical practitioners. The pharmaceutically "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations as are known in the art. The amount must be effective to achieve improvement including but not limited to improved survival rate or more rapid recovery, or improvement or elimination of symptoms and other indicators as are selected as appropriate measures by those skilled in the art.

In the method of the present invention, the compound of the present invention can be administered in various ways. It should be noted that it can be administered as the compound or as pharmaceutically acceptable salt and can be administered

alone or as an active ingredient in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, adjuvants and vehicles. The compounds can be administered orally, subcutaneously or parenterally including intravenous, intraarterial, intramuscular, intraperitoneally, and intranasal administration as well as intrathecal and infusion techniques. Implants of the compounds are also useful. The patient being treated is a warm-blooded animal and, in particular, mammals including man. The pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, adjuvants and vehicles as well as implant carriers generally refer to inert, non-toxic solid or liquid fillers, diluents or encapsulating material not reacting with the active ingredients of the invention.

It is noted that humans are treated generally longer than the mice or other experimental animals exemplified herein which treatment has a length proportional to the length of the disease process and drug effectiveness. The doses may be single doses or multiple doses over a period of several days, but single doses are preferred.

The doses may be single doses or multiple doses over a period of several days. The treatment generally has a length proportional to the length of the disease process and drug effectiveness and the patient species being treated.

When administering the compound of the present invention parenterally, it will generally be formulated in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, emulsion). The pharmaceutical formulations suitable for injection include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for reconstitution into sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersing medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils.

Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Nonaqueous vehicles such a cottonseed oil, sesame oil, olive oil, soybean oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, or peanut oil and esters, such as

isopropyl myristate, may also be used as solvent systems for compound compositions. Additionally, various additives which enhance the stability, sterility, and isotonicity of the compositions, including antimicrobial preservatives, antioxidants, chelating agents, and buffers, can be added. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be ensured by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, and the like. In many cases, it will be desirable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, sodium chloride, and the like. Prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by the use of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin. According to the present invention, however, any vehicle, diluent, or additive used would have to be compatible with the compounds.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the compounds utilized in practicing the present invention in the required amount of the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients, as desired.

A pharmacological formulation of the present invention can be administered to the patient in an injectable formulation containing any compatible carrier, such as various vehicle, adjuvants, additives, and diluents; or the compounds utilized in the present invention can be administered parenterally to the patient in the form of slow-release subcutaneous implants or targeted delivery systems such as monoclonal antibodies, vectored delivery, iontophoretic, polymer matrices, liposomes, and microspheres. Examples of delivery systems useful in the present invention include: 5,225,182; 5,169,383; 5,167,616; 4,959,217; 4,925,678; 4,487,603; 4,486,194; 4,447,233; 4,447,224; 4,439,196; and 4,475,196. Many other such implants, delivery systems, and modules are well known to those skilled in the art.

A pharmacological formulation of the compound utilized in the present invention can be administered orally to the patient. Conventional methods such as administering the compounds in tablets, suspensions, solutions, emulsions, capsules, powders, syrups and the like are usable. Known techniques which deliver it orally or intravenously and retain the biological activity are preferred.

In one embodiment, the compound of the present invention can be administered initially by intravenous injection to bring blood levels to a suitable level. The patient's levels are then maintained by an oral dosage form, although other forms of administration, dependent upon the patient's condition and as indicated above, can be used. The quantity to be administered will vary for the patient being treated and will vary from about 100 ng/kg of body weight to 100 mg/kg of body weight per day and preferably will be from 10 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg per day.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

A pharmacological method to promote neurogenesis in brain was developed. Male Wistar rats were subjected to middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion by means of intraarterial placement of a clot at the origin of the right MCA. Animals were administered (iv/ip) nitric oxide donor compounds (DETANONO) after induction of stroke, at 24 and 48 hours (Group 1), or at 24 hours followed by daily injection (ip) of NO donor compound (Group 2). BrdU, a thymidine analog which identifies the formation of new cells, was injected (ip) daily over a period of 14 days from the onset of ischemia. Identification of cell type was determined by labeling immunoreactivity of specific cell proteins. Thus, neurons were identified by expression of NeuN, MAP2 and the astrocytes formed by GFAP. Measurements of neurogenesis were performed within specific regions of brain, the subventricular zone and the dentate gyrus.

Results: The data showed a significant increase in the numbers of BrdU positive cells in rats treated with DETANONO compared to those found in the untreated group. For Group 2, the results were as follows: subventricular zone: 2748 ± 326 vs. 1653 ± 91.4 , dentate gyrus: granule cell layer, 135 ± 18.9 vs. 37.3 ± 3.6 ; hilus, 53.7 ± 6.3 vs. 34.9 ± 2.8 , 43.8 ± 10.2 vs. 10.1 ± 2.4 . For Group 1, a significant increase in BrdU cells in the granule cell layer was detected 89.5 ± 12 vs. 37.3 ± 3.6 in treated vs. non-treated rats, respectively. The vast majority of newly formed cells

(>90%) within the dentate gyrus were neurons. In other areas of the brain, newly formed cells had glial and astrocytic phenotype.

Treatment of non-ischemic brain with DETANONO: Rats not subjected to any surgical procedures were treated with DETANONO. The drug was administered as a single dose (iv 0.12 mg). BrdU was injected daily for 14 days after treatment. One population (Group 3) of rats was sacrificed on the last day of BrdU injection. Another population (Group 4) was sacrificed at four weeks after the last BrdU injection. Animals which were not administered DETA-NONO were given BrdU with the identical protocol as that for the DETA-NONO treated rats (Group 5).

Results of Group 3 versus Group 5 were as follows: In the subventricular zones the results were respectively, 2952 ± 102.6 vs. 1432.6 ± 104.6 ; 2725.3 ± 115.5 vs. 1655.2 ± 102.9 in the dentate gyrus (granule cell layer) 73.7 ± 8.11 vs. 39.9 ± 7.26 . In Group 4 versus Group 5, in the subventricular zone the results were as follows: 456.5 ± 42.3 vs. 214.6 ± 67.9 ; 518.4 ± 67.2 vs. 233.1 ± 49.2 , respectively; in the dentate gyrus (hilus) 7.71 ± 89 vs. 3.23 ± 1.22 , respectively. Rats treated with DETANONO exhibited a significant increase in newly formed cells, at both time points compared to non treated rats. Increases in newly formed cells were apparent in the subventricular zone and in the hippocampus. BrdU reactive cells were double labeled with neuronal markers NeuN and MAP2, and an astrocytic marker, GFAP. Newly formed cells exhibited neuronal or astrocytic proteins.

Figure 1 shows double labeling immunohistochemistry within the hippocampus for BrdU and neuronal markers, NeuN and MAP2, and BrdU with the astrocytic marker, and GFAP in rats treated with DETANONO and subjected to strokes. Cells exhibited immunoreactivity to both markers, indicating both neuronal and astrocytic phenotype of the newly formed cells. It is estimated that more than 90% of the newly formed cells within the hippocampus are neuronal phenotype.

These data indicate that administration of a NO donor promotes neurogenesis in ischemic brain. This approach is applicable to many forms of CNS

pathology and injury. In addition, NO also promotes neurogenesis in "normal" adult brain.

The purpose of the present invention is to promote an improved outcome from ischemic cerebral injury, or other neuronal injury, by inducing neurogenesis. Patients suffer neurological and functional deficits after stroke, CNS injury and neurodegenerative disease. These findings provide a means to enhance brain compensatory mechanism to improve function after CNS damage or degeneration. The induction of neurons will promote functional improvement after stroke.

Nitric oxide administered at propitious times after CNS injury promotes neurogenesis in brain and is able to facilitate neurogenesis. The mechanism for such production is that NO activates glutamate receptors. These glutamate receptors promote long term potentiation and subsequently induce regeneration of neurons. As an initial experiment, DETA/NO was employed, a compound with a long half-life (~50 hours) which produces NO. Increased numbers of new neurons were identified when this compound was administered at and beyond 24 hours after onset of stroke.

The experimental data included herein show that a pharmacological intervention designed to induce production of NO can promote neurogenesis. The compound used likely crosses the blood brain barrier. Neurogenesis is a major last goal in neuroscience research. Developing a way to promote production of neurons opens up the opportunity to treat a wide variety of neurological disease, CNS injury and neurodegeneration. It is possible to augment the production of neurons in non-damaged brain, so as to increase function.

The market for a class of drugs that promotes the production of neurons is vast. Nitric oxide donors, of which DETANONO is but one example, promote neurogenesis. Increasing neurogenesis translates into a method to increase, improve neurological, behavioral and cognitive function, with age and after injury or disease.

There have previously been no applications of NO donors, or this drug in particular, to the induction of neurogenesis after stroke.

Adult rodent brain is capable of generating neuronal progenitor cells in the subventricular zone (SVZ) and in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus throughout the life of the animal. However, signals that regulate progenitor cell proliferation and differentiation are not known. Nitric oxide (NO) is a chemical messenger in biological systems and serves as a neurotransmitter in the brain. In the present study, the effects of NO on the proliferation of neuronal progenitor cells in the SVZ and in the dentate gyrus of adult rats was explored.

Two experiments were performed. In the first experiment, the effects of NO on the proliferation of neuronal progenitor cells in the SVZ and the dentate gyrus of non ischemic adult rats were examined. In the second experiment, the effects of NO on the proliferation of neuronal progenitor cells in the SVZ and in the dentate gyrus of ischemic adult rats were examined.

Male Wistar rats weighing 300-350 g were used in the present studies (Charles River Breeding Company, Wilmington, MA). DETANONOate, an NO donor with a half-life 20 hours under physiological conditions, was purchased from ALEXIS Biochemical Corporation. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), the thymidine analog used as mitotic labeling, was purchased from Sigma Chemical. A mouse monoclonal antibody against BrdU was purchased from Boehringer Mannheim.

Male Wistar rats (n=28) weighing 300-350 g were anesthetized with halothane (1-3.5% in a mixture of 70% N₂O and 30% O₂) using a face mask. The rectal temperature was maintained at 37±1°C throughout the surgical procedure using a feedback regulated water heating system. The right femoral artery and vein were cannulated with a PE-50 catheter for continuous monitoring of blood pressure and measurement of blood gases (pH, pO₂, pCO₂) and for drug administration, respectively. DETANONOate was intravenously and intraperitoneally injected to rats.

DETANONO treatment: Rats were randomly divided into four groups. Group 1 (single Rx), rats were intravenously injected with four consecutive bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each) every fifteen minutes (total dose of 0.4 mg/kg). Group 2 (two Rx group), rats were intravenously injected with four consecutive bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each) every fifteen minutes (total dose 0.4 mg/kg) and rats received a second treatment at 24 hours later. Group 3 (seven Rx group), rats received four consecutive intravenous bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each) every fifteen minutes on the first experimental day and rats were intraperitoneally injected with a bolus dose of DETANONO (0.4 mg/kg) daily for an additional six consecutive days. Group 4 (control), rats received saline only (single dose).

Rats received an intraperitoneal injection of BrdU (50 mg/kg) on the first day of DETANONO treatment and daily intraperitoneal injections of BrdU for fourteen consecutive days. To determine whether the proliferation and the differentiation of cells in the SVZ and dentate gyrus of adult rats is affected by NO, rats were sacrificed at fourteen days (n=3-5 per group) and 42 days (n=3-5 per group) after first dose of DETANONO treatment, respectively. Rats were transcardially perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde in 100 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4. Brains were removed and fixed in 4% formaldehyde.

For BrdU immunostaining, DNA was first denatured by incubating brain sections (6 μ m) in 50% formamide 2X SSC at 65°C for 2 hours and then in 2N HCl at 37°C for 30 minutes. Sections were then rinsed with Tris buffer and treated with 1% of H₂O₂ to block endogenous peroxidase. Sections were incubated with a primary antibody to BrdU (1:100) at room temperature for one hour and then incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody (1:200, Vector, Burlingame, CA) for one hour. Reaction product was detected using 3'3'-diaminobenzidine-tetrahydrochloride (DAB, Sigma).

BrdU immunostained sections were digitized under 40x objectively (Olympus BX40) via the MCID computer imaging analysis system (Imaging Research, St. Catharines, Canada). BrdU immunoreactive nuclei were counted on a computer

monitor to improve visualization and in one focal plane to avoid over-sampling. Structures were sampled either by selecting predetermined areas on each section (RMS and OB) or by analyzing entire structures on each section (dentate gyrus and SVZ).

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Every 40th coronal section was selected from each rat for a total of seven sections between AP + 10.6 mm, genu corpus callosum, and AP+ 8.74 mm-anterior commissure crossing (Paxinos and Watson, 1986). BrdU immunoreactive-positive nuclei were counted in the lateral ventricle wall. All BrdU immunoreactive-positive nuclei in these areas are presented as the number of the BrdU immunoreactive cells/mm². Density for the seven sections was averaged to obtain a mean density value for each animal.

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Every 20th section was selected from each rat for a total of six sections from the sagittal series of the OB/frontal cortex. As depicted in Figure 1, two predetermined areas (100 X 100 µm) in the RMS and four areas (300 X 300 µm) in the granule cell layer (GCL) of the OB were analyzed on each section. All BrdU positive nuclei in these selected areas are presented as the number of the cells/mm². BrdU density for the six sections was averaged to obtain a mean density value for each animal.

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Each 50th coronal section was selected from each rat for a total of eight sections between AP +5.86 mm and AP +2.96 mm including the hilus, subgranular zone (SGZ), and inner first, second and third of the granule cell layer (GCL). The SGZ, defined as a two-cell body wide zone along the border of the GCL and the hilus, were always combined with the GCL for quantification. All BrdU immunoreactive nuclei in these areas are presented as the number of the BrdU immunoreactive cells/mm². Density for the eight sections was averaged to obtain a mean density value for each animal.

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Results

Rats treated with DEANONO have a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the SVZ compared with rats treated with saline at fourteen days and 42 days after treatment (Figure 2a). Rats that received seven doses of DETANONO exhibited the highest number of BrdU immunoreactive cells compared with rats that received one and two doses of DETANONO at fourteen days after treatment. There was a significant difference in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells between one dose and seven doses of DETANONO was detected (Figure 2b), suggesting that increases in BrdU immunoreactive cells is dose dependent manner. Although numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells decreased at 42 days after treatment as compared with the number of cells at 14 days, the number of BrdU immunoreactive cells remained significantly increased compared with the number in control saline animals (Figure 2a).

Numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells did not significantly increase in the RMS in rats treated with DETANONO at fourteen days and 42 days after treatment (Table 1). However, significant increases in BrdU immunoreactive cells were detected in OB at 42 days after a single set of DETANONO treatment and at fourteen days and 42 days after two and seven sets of DETANONO treatment compared with the control group (Table 1), suggesting an increased migration of SVZ progenitors.

A single DETANONO treatment did not significantly increase in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the dentate gyrus at fourteen days and 42 days after treatment (Figure 3). In contrast, rats treated with two and seven sets of DETANONO exhibited significant ($p < 0.01$) increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the dentate gyrus at fourteen days and 42 days after treatment compared with the control group (Figure 3). Percentage of distribution of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the dentate gyrus showed that treatment with DETANONO significantly decreases percentage of BrdU immunoreactive cells in subgranular zone and significantly increases in the granule layers at fourteen days and 42 days after treatment compared with the control group (Figures 4a and 4b),

indicating that NO promote migration of BrdU immunoreactive cells. The BrdU immunoreactive cells were oval and rounded and either the same size or smaller than nuclei of the granule cells in granule layers (Figure 5).

5 The data demonstrate that treatment with DETANONO to adult rats not only increases proliferation of SVZ and dentate gyrus progenitor cells but also prolongs survival of proliferated progenitor cells. Some BrdU immunoreactive cells have morphological characteristics of granule cells in the dentate gyrus. Thus, the data suggest that NO enhances neurogenesis in adult rat brain.

10 Based on above data, a second experiment was performed to explore NO effects on focal embolic cerebral ischemic brain. All procedures were the same as in the first experiment except for the following procedures.

15 Male Wistar rats (n=30) weighing 300-350 g were subjected to middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion. The MCA was occluded by placement of an embolus at the origin of the MCA. Briefly, a single intact fibrin rich 24 hour old homologous clot (about 1 μ l) was placed at the origin of the MCA via a fifteen mm length of modified PE-50 catheter. The experimental protocol consisted of four
20 groups. In Group I (control group), rats were subjected to MCA occlusion and received four consecutive intravenous bolus doses of saline (0.52 ml each, every fifteen minutes) at 24 hours after ischemia. Group II (DETNO/NO precondition) rats received four consecutive intravenous bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each, every fifteen minutes, and total dose 0.4 mg/kg) at 24 hours before embolization.
25 Group III (DETANONO two set group), animals received consecutive intravenous bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each, every fifteen minutes and total dose 0.4 mg/kg) at 24 and 48 hours after occlusion. Group IV (DETANONO seven set group), animals received four consecutive intravenous bolus doses of DETANONO (0.1 mg/kg each, every fifteen minutes and total dose 0.4 mg/kg) at 24 hours after
30 embolization. Subsequently, rats were intraperitoneally injected with DETA/NO at 0.4 mg/kg every day for six consecutive days.

Embollic MCA occlusion resulted in significant ($p < 0.05$) increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral SVZ and OB at fourteen days after MCA occlusion compared with non-ischemic rats (Table 2). The numbers of BrdU reactive cells decreased at 42 days after MCA occlusion, showing that focal cerebral ischemia induces transient increases in proliferation of progenitor cells in the ipsilateral SVZ (Table 2). MCA occlusion did not affect proliferation of progenitor cells in the contralateral SVZ and OB and in the both dentate gyrus (Table 2).

Significant ($p < 0.05$) increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells were detected in the contralateral SVZ at 14 days after MCA occlusion and in both SVZs at 42 days after MCA occlusion in the preconditioned group compared with the non-treated MCA occlusion group (Figures 6A, 6B). Rats in two dosage groups had a significant increase in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral SVZ at 14 days and also had significant increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in both SVZ at 42 days after MCA occlusion (Figures 6A, 6B). Rats treated with seven sets of DETANONO injection exhibited significant increases in BrdU immunoreactive cells in the contralateral and in the ipsilateral SVZ at 14 days and 42 days after MCA occlusion.

Significant increases in BrdU immunoreactive cells were detected in the OB in the ischemic rats treated with DETANONO at 14 days and 42 days after MCA occlusion (Figures 7A, 7B).

The ischemic rats treated with DETANONO had significant increases in BrdU immunoreactive cells in dentate gyrus at 14 days and 42 days after MCA occlusion compared with MCA occlusion group (Figures 8A, 8B).

The ischemic rats treated with DETANONO did not exhibit a significant reduction of ischemic lesion volume (Figure 9).

These data demonstrate that embolic MCA occlusion itself increases proliferation of progenitor cells in the ipsilateral SVZ. Many cells born in the SVZ migrate along RMS into the OB, where they differentiate into neurons. Thus,

increases in the number of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral OB suggest an increased migration of the ipsilateral SVZ progenitor cells. These data also suggest that signals which increase proliferation of progenitor cells are transient and local after MCA occlusion. However, significant increases in proliferation of progenitor cells was sustained at least for 42 days after MCA occlusion when the ischemic rats were treated with DETANONO. Increases in proliferation of progenitor cells are induced by NO, since increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells involved not only both SVZ but also both dentate gyrus. However, there are differences in a number of BrdU cells between non-ischemic rats treated with DETANONO and the ischemic rats treated with DETANONO. The ischemic rats treated with DETANONO had higher absolute numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the dentate gyrus at 14 days and 42 days after MCA occlusion than the numbers of non-ischemic rats treated with DETANONO, suggesting that NO may amplify signals generated by ischemia to increase proliferation of progenitor cells. Therefore, the data indicate that focal cerebral ischemia produces transient proliferation of progenitor cells and that NO enhances proliferation of progenitor cells in the ischemic brain.

Example 2

Administration of nitric oxide donor compound (DETA/NO) to normal and ischemic rats promotes neurogenesis in non-ischemic and ischemic brains. Since then, additional experiments have been performed to test the hypothesis that neurogenesis induced by DETA/NO promotes functional improvement after stroke; the data is provided herewith. Animals were administered (iv/ip) DETA/NO at one day (Group 1) or seven days (Group 2) after induction of stroke and followed by daily injection (ip) of DETA/NO over a period of seven days. Another NO donor compound (SNAP) was administered (iv) to ischemic rats at one day and two days after stroke (Group 3). Young (3 month old) rats were used in Groups 1 and 2. Middle aged rats (10 to 12 months old) were used in Group 3. A battery of neurological functional tests were measured from two days to forty-two days after stroke. These tests included 1) Neurological severity score (NSS) which measures motor, sensory and reflex functions and is similar to the contralateral neglect testing

described in humans. The higher the score, the more severe the injury; 2) Rotarod test measures fore and hindlimb motor coordination and balance. Data are presented as percentage of baseline values; 3) Footfault test measures fore and hindlimb motor coordination. The higher the number, the more severe the injury; 4) Adhesive removal test measures sensorimotor impairments. Data are presented as time (seconds). The longer the time period, the more severe the injury; 5) Animal body weight.

Results

Group 1: Significant improvements on motor and sensorimotor functions (Figure 10 Rotarod test, Figure 11 Adhesive Removal test, Figure 12 NSS test) and animal body weight (Figure 13) were detected in rats treated with DETA/NO compared with control rats.

Group 2: A significant improvement of neurological function was only detected in Rotarod test at 28 and 42 days after stroke (Figure 14) compared with control animals.

Group 3: Animals treated with SNAP exhibited significant improvements on motor and sensorimotor functions (Figure 15 Rotarod test, Figure 16 footfault test, and Figure 17 Adhesive removal test) compared with control animals.

Conclusions

These data indicate 1) administration of DETANONO to ischemic rats improves neurological functional recovery and these improvements can be achieved even when DETANONO is administered seven days after stroke; 2) in addition to DETANONO, administration of SNAP to ischemic rats also improves neurological functions, suggesting that administration of NO donor compounds can enhance functional recovery; and 3) administration of SNAP to middle aged rats is effective to promote functional recovery, which is important and clinically relevant because most stroke patients are middle age and older. These data, together with previous data

showing that NO donor promotes neurogenesis, suggest that NO donor compounds enhance neurological functional recovery after stroke via promotion of neurogenesis in ischemic brain.

5 **Example 3:**

It was found that treatment of focal cerebral ischemia in the adult rats with VIAGRA™, sildenafil, at a dose 2 or 5mg/kg significantly improves recovery of neurological outcome. Enhanced functional improvements after treatment with VIAGRA™ are attributed to brain plasticity because: 1) the treatment did not reduce infarct volume and the treatment was effective even when treatment was initiated at 10 24 hours of the onset of ischemia, which is far beyond the therapeutic window for neuroprotection; 2) the treatment significantly increased numbers of progenitor cells in the dentate gyrus and subventricular zone (SVZ) as well as numbers of TuJ1 15 immunoreactive cells. Furthermore, RT-PCR data revealed the presence of PDE5 in rat brain and administration of VIAGRA™ significantly increased cortical levels cGMP in rats, indicating that effects of VIAGRA™ on neurological outcome can be mediated by the endogenous PDE5/cGMP pathway.

20 **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Male Wistar rats weighing 300-350 g were used in the present studies (Charles River Breeding Company, Wilmington, MA). A film tablet of VIAGRA™ (content 100 mg sildenafil) was purchased commercially. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), 25 the thymidine analog used for mitotic labeling, was purchased from Sigma Chemical. Mouse monoclonal antibodies against BrdU and neuronal class III β -tubulin (TuJ1) was purchased from Boehringer Mannheim and Covance, respectively.

General preparation:

30 Male Wistar rats weighing 300-350 g were anesthetized with halothane (1-3.5% in a mixture of 70% N₂O and 30% O₂) using a face mask. The rectal

temperature was maintained at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ throughout the surgical procedure using a feedback regulated water heating system.

Animal Model:

5 The MCA was occluded by placement of an embolus at the origin of the MCA.

Immunohistochemistry:

For BrdU immunostaining, DNA was first denatured by incubating brain sections (6 μm) in 50 % formamide 2X SSC at 65°C for 2 hours and then in 2 N HCL at 37°C for 30 minutes. Sections were then rinsed with Tris buffer and treated with 1% of H_2O_2 to block endogenous peroxidase. Sections were incubated with a primary antibody to BrdU (1:100) at room temperature for 1 hour and then incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody (1:200, Vector, Burlingame, CA) for 1 hour. Reaction products were detected using 3'3'-diaminobenzidine-tetrahydrochloride (DAB, Sigma). For TuJ1 immunostaining, coronal sections were incubated with the antibody against TuJ1 (1:1000) at 4°C overnight and then incubated with a biotinylated horse anti-mouse immunoglobulin antibody at room temperature for 30 minutes. Reaction products were detected with DAB.

cGMP measurement in brain tissue:

Levels of cGMP were measured in non ischemic rat brain. cGMP was determined by a commercially available low pH Immunoassay kit (R&D systems Inc, Minneapolis, MN). The sensitivity of the assay was approximately 0.6pmol/ml for the non-acetylated procedure. The brain was rapidly removed and the cortex and the cerebellum were separated. The brain tissue was weighed and homogenized in 10 volume of 0.1 N HCl containing 1mM 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX).

Quantification:

BrdU immunostained sections were digitized using a 40x objective (Olympus BX40) via the MCID computer imaging analysis system (Imaging Research, St. Catharines, Canada). BrdU immunoreactive nuclei were counted on a computer monitor to improve visualization and in one focal plane to avoid over-sampling. Structures were sampled by analyzing entire structures on each section (SVZ and

dentate gyrus). All BrdU immunoreactive-positive nuclei in these areas are presented as the number of the BrdU immunoreactive cells /mm² and data shown are mean ± SE. Density for the selected several sections was averaged to obtain a mean density value for each animal. For measurements of TuJ1 immunoreactivity, a threshold was applied to each digitized image (628 x 480 μm²) for ensuring that the numbers of TuJ1 immunostained pixels were representative of the original TuJ1 immunoreactive patterns. All objects with fewer than 5 pixels were eliminated from measurements. Data are presented as a percentage of area, in which the number of TuJ1 immunostained pixels was divided by the total number of pixels in the area (628 x 480 μm²).

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL:

To examine the effects of VIAGRATM on cell proliferation, VIAGRATM at a dose of 2mg/kg (n=10) or 15mg/kg (n=9) was randomly administered orally to rats 2 hours after MCA occlusion and daily for an additional 6 consecutive days. An additional group of ischemic rats (n=9) was treated orally with VIAGRATM (2mg/kg) 24 hours after MCA occlusion and daily for an additional 6 consecutive days. The ischemic rats (n=9) were treated with the same volume of saline as a control group. Rats received intraperitoneal injection of BrdU (50 mg/kg) 24 hours after ischemia and daily intraperitoneal injection of BrdU for 14 consecutive days. All rats were sacrificed 28 days after ischemia.

To examine whether administration of VIAGRATM affects neurological behavior, an array of behavior tests (foot-fault and adhesive remove tests) and animal body weight were measured in rats of each group described above at 1.5 hours, 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 21, and 28 days of the onset of MCA occlusion.

To examine the effects of VIAGRATM on neurons, TuJ1 immunoreactivity was measured 28 days after ischemia.

To examine whether administration of VIAGRA™ affects brain cGMP levels, non ischemic rats were treated with VIAGRA™ at 2mg/kg (n=6), 5mg/kg (n=6) or saline (n=10) for 6 consecutive days. These rats were sacrificed one hour after the last treatment for measurement of brain cGMP. cGMP was determined by a commercially available low pH Immunoassay kit (R&D systems Inc, Minneapolis, MN).

To examine brain PDE5 in rats, non ischemic rats (n=3) and ischemic rats at 2, 24, 48, 72, 168 hours of the onset of ischemia (n=3 for each time point) were sacrificed. Reverse transcription (RT)-polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed to detect PDE5 in brain tissue. The primers amplify a cDNA fragment coding for N-terminal regions of rat PDE5A1 (Zhang et al., 2001): the 5' primer 5'-AAACTCGAGCAGAAACCCGCGGCAAACACC-3' and the 3' primer 5'-GCATGAGGACTTTGAGGCAGAGAGC-3'. The primers amplify a cDNA fragment coding to rat PDE5A2 (Kotera et al., 2000): the 5' primer 5'-ACCTCTGCTATGTTGCCCTTTGC-3' and the 3' primer 5'-GCATGAGGACTTTGAGGCAGAGAGC-3'.

RESULTS:

Effects of VIAGRA™ on cell proliferation:

Ischemic rats treated with oral administration of VIAGRA™ (2 or 5 mg/kg) initiated at 2 or 24 hours after stroke had significant ($p<0.05$) increases in numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the dentate gyrus of both hemispheres (Figure 18A) while the treatment with VIAGRA™ at doses of 2 and 5 mg/kg significantly ($p<0.05$) increased numbers of BrdU immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral SVZ and in the SVZ of both hemispheres (Figure 18B), respectively, compared with numbers in rats treated with saline 28 days after ischemia.

More specifically, Figures 18A and B are bar graphs which show the proliferating cells in the dentate gyrus (Figure 18A) and in the SVZ (Figure 18B) in ischemic treated with saline and with different doses of VIAGRA™. Numbers of 2 and 5 mg in the figure represent 2 and 5 mg/kg of VIAGRA™ and 2 hours and 24

hours represent the time points when treatment was initiated. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ versus the saline treated group.

Effects of VIAGRA™ on neurons:

Administration of VIAGRA™ at doses of 2 or 5 mg/kg significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased TuJ1 immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral SVZ (Figures 19A to 19C) and striatum (Figures 19D to 19F) compared with homologous tissue in the contralateral hemisphere and with the ipsilateral SVZ and striatum of ischemic rats treated with saline. Clusters of TuJ1 immunoreactive cells were present in the both of ipsilateral SVZ and striatum of VIAGRA™ treated rats (Figures 19A and 19D).

More specifically, Figure 19 shows TuJ1 immunoreactive cells in the SVZ (Figures 19A to 19C) and dentate gyrus (Figures 19D to 19F) 28 days after ischemia. Figure 19A and 19D show increases in TuJ1 immunoreactive cells in the ipsilateral SVZ and the dentate gyrus, respectively, as compared to their homologous tissue in the contralateral hemisphere (Figure 19B and 19E) from a representative rat. Figure 19C and 19F show quantitative data wherein LV is the lateral ventricle and the Bar equals 50 μm .

Effects of VIAGRA™ on neurological outcome:

The ischemic rats treated with VIAGRA™ at dose of 2mg/kg (Figures 20A and 21A) or 5mg/kg (Figures 20B and 21B) significantly improved performance on the foot-fault test (Figure 20) and the adhesive removal test (Figure 21) during 2 to 21 days compared with the saline treated rats when treatment was initiated at 2 hours of the onset of ischemia. In addition, treatment with VIAGRA™ at dose of 2mg/kg (Figure 22A) or 5mg/kg (Figure 22B) significantly reduced animal body weight loss (Figure 22). In contrast, infarct volumes measured 28 days after ischemia were not significantly different among these groups (Table 3), showing that infarct volume dose not contribute to improvement of functional recovery. VIAGRA™ was also administered at a dose of 2mg/kg to the ischemic rats starting at 24 hours after onset of ischemia. Although marked neurological impairments were detected one day after ischemia, the ischemic rats receiving VIAGRA™ exhibited significant

($p < 0.05$) improvements on the foot-fault (Figure 23A) and adhesive removal (Figure 23B) tests during 7 to 28 days. Rats treated with VIAGRA™ also showed significant ($p < 0.05$) reduction in body weight loss at 4, 7 14, 21 and 28 days after ischemia (Figure 23C). However, there were no significant differences of infarct volume
5 between ischemic animals treated with VIAGRA™ and animals in the control group 28 days after ischemia (Table 3).

Figures 20A and 20B are line graphs which show the effects of VIAGRA™ treatment on the foot fault test (Figure 20A, 2mg/kg, and Figure 20B, 5mg/kg).

Figures 21A and 21B are line graphs which show the effects of VIAGRA™ treatment on the adhesive removal test (Figure 21A, 2mg/kg, and Figure 21B, 5mg/kg).

Figures 22A and 22B are line graphs which show the effects of VIAGRA™ treatment on animal body weight loss (Figure 22A, 2mg/kg, and Figure 22B, 5mg/kg).

Figures 23A and 23B are line graphs which show the effects of VIAGRA™ (2mg/kg) treatment on the foot-fault test (Figure 23A), adhesive removal test (Figure 23B) and body weight loss (Figure 23C) when treatment was initiated 24 hours after ischemia.

Effects of VIAGRA™ on cGMP:

The cerebellar levels of cGMP (Figure 24A, saline) were higher than the cortical (Figure 24B, saline) levels in non ischemic control rats, which is consistent with previous studies (Kotera et al., 2000). Treatment with VIAGRA™ at a dose of 2 or 5 mg/kg for 7 days significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased the cortical (Figure 24B) but not the cerebellar (Figure 24A) levels of cGMP compared with levels in the control
30 group.

Figures 24A and 24B are bar graphs which show levels of cGMP in the cerebellum (Figure 24A) and cortex (Figure 24B) after treatment with VIAGRA™ in non ischemic rats.

5 PDE5 in rat brain:

RT-PCR analysis revealed both PDE5A1 (Figure 25, 257 bp) and PDE5A2 (Figure 25, 149 bp) transcripts were present in non ischemic rat brain tissue, indicating the presence of PDE5. MCA occlusion did not change levels of PDE5A1 and PDE5A2 compared with levels in non ischemic rats (Figure 25).

Figures 25A and 25B are photographs showing RT-PCR of PDE5A1 (Figure 25A) and PDE5A2 (Figure 25B) mRNA in the cortex of non ischemic rats (N in Figure 25A and Figure 25B) and the ipsilateral cortex of rats 2 hours to 7 days after ischemia, wherein M=marker, N=non ischemic rats, 2 hours, 4 hours, 1 day, 2 days, and 7 days are the times after ischemia.

Throughout this application, various publications, including United States patents, are referenced by author and year and patents by number. Full citations for the publications are listed below. The disclosures of these publications and patents in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in order to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

The invention has been described in an illustrative manner, and it is to be understood that the terminology which has been used is intended to be in the nature of words of description rather than of limitation.

Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is, therefore, to be understood that within the scope of the described invention, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

Table 1. Density of newborn cells in the brain

| Area | Saline | DETA NO ONCE | DETA NO TWICE | DETA NO X 7 TIMES |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Rostral migratory stream (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) Right side | 869.2 ± 98.25 | 950.25 ± 99.55 | 991 ± 98.25 | 1169.4 ± 218.85 |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) Left side | 841.9 ± 230.4 | 998.55 ± 59.7 | 1070.85 ± 160.1 | 1312.5 ± 265 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection Right side | 21.85 ± 6.55 | 22.5 ± 5.95 | 32.9 ± 8.15 | 45 ± 11.35 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection Left side | 21.2 ± 5.2 | 26.25 ± 6.9 | 37.8 ± 5.15 | 47.5 ± 15.6 |
| Olfactory bulb (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) Ipsilateral | 45.15 ± 7.4 | 41.4 ± 5.55 | 91.65 ± 12.35* | 106.25 ± 17.7** |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) Contralateral | 31.55 ± 8.45 | 39.75 ± 6.2 | 99.6 ± 10.5** | 116.55 ± 16.45** |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) Ipsilateral | 12.95 ± 2.6 | 75.65 ± 10.85** | 85 ± 15.95** | 84.4 ± 7.1** |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) Contralateral | 9.95 ± 2.85 | 80 ± 12.3** | 98.4 ± 19.95** | 100.65 ± 19** |

Densities of newborn cells are presented as the mean number of BrdU-positive cells per mm² ± SEM. Values different from saline treatment group, *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Table2. Density of newborn cells in the brain

| Area | | Ischemia Only | No Ischemia |
|--|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Subventricular zone (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Right side | 3237.77 \times 179.14** | 2301.64 \times 171.37 |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Left side | 2361.49 \times 156.55 | 2094.06 \times 229.20 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection | Right side | 272.96 \times 32.66 | 222.07 \times 21.81 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection | Left side | 206.16 \times 13.00 | 191.86 \times 15.88 |
| Rostral migratory stream (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Right side | 1185 \times 197.65 | 869.2 \times 98.25 |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Left side | 1008.75 \times 137.1 | 841.9 \times 230.4 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection | Right side | 38.15 \times 20.65 | 21.85 \times 6.55 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection | Left side | 18.75 \times 7.2 | 21.2 \times 5.2 |
| Olfactory bulb (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Right side | 90.7 \times 8.6** | 45.15 \times 7.4 |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Left side | 48.45 \times 5.9 | 31.55 \times 8.45 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) | Right side | 11.4 \times 1.45 | 12.95 \times 2.6 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) | Left side | 8.85 \times 0.95 | 9.95 \times 2.85 |
| Dentate gyrus (BrdU 50mg/kg ip daily X 14 d) | | | |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Right side | 55.11 \times 4.06 | 61.31 \times 4.49 |
| 1 day after last BrdU injection (14d) | Left side | 57.00 \times 3.99 | 64.44 \times 4.13 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) | Right side | 30.20 \times 4.81 | 36.99 \times 2.73 |
| 4 weeks after last BrdU injection (42d) | Left side | 29.80 \times 4.32 | 40.33 \times 3.72 |

Densities of newborn cells are presented as the mean number of BrdU-positive cells per mm² \pm SEM. Values different from non ischemic group, *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

Table 3. Infarct volume

| Groups | Treatment Start | Doses | % of infarct volume at 28 days (Mean \pm SE) |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| Viagra group 1 | 2h after MCAo | 2mg/kg oral X 7days | 35.15 \pm 3.25 |
| Viagra group 2 | 2h after MCAo | 5mg/kg oral X 7days | 37.67 \pm 4.33 |
| Viagra group 3 | 24h after MCAo | 2mg/kg oral X 7days | 35.52 \pm 0.93 |
| Contrao (Saline) | 2h after MCAo | Saline oral X 7 days | 38.32 \pm 1.74 |

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